

## DeArmond Discusses Modern Legislation.

### Congressman DeArmond Sees in the Limitless Powers Given to Corporations, in the Monarchical Life Tenure of the Judiciary and in Spurious Civil Service Reform a Departure From the Institutions of the Founders of this Government.

Congressman D. A. DeArmond, in the *Illustrated American*, Oct. 30. The main purpose of the founders in establishing this government of ours was to insure to themselves and to their posterity the possession and enjoyment of civic and religious liberty. They proceeded upon the theory that the people are the real source of power, and that those who, from time to time, administer the government, should be servants, not masters. They repudiated the doctrine of divine rights of Kings, and proclaimed the divine right of the people. They essayed to build an empire of people, wherein the power exercised by the governors should be derived, in fact as well as in the theory, from the consent of the governed.

The wise founders did not attempt to anticipate in detail the various phases of national life, as the years and centuries might disclose them. But they were careful to trace in the constitution the strong line of enduring principles, trusting to those who came after them to apply those principles, in the light of the future, so as ever to preserve the liberties of the people, by maintaining unimpaired the people's control over the people's own government.

The signs and heroes of the Declaration of Independence, the revolution and the constitution knew well enough how free governments had been overthrown.

It would accordingly be idle to doubt that they tried to put into their constitution ample power to withstand such evil agencies as had destroyed the popular governments of the past, upon whose wrecks they looked when planning the new government for the American people. Partiality in and under the law, by which wealth and power centered in the hands of the few, while burdens and wrongs became the growing portion of many—that had brought the death

Thus the masses were driven, through suffering and despair, to the destruction of what of good remained, that, in the chaos of universal ruin, the intolerable evils of corrupt and tyrannical government might perish.

If our government has kept true to the purposes of its founders, it has continued in the control of the masses; has successfully resisted the assaults of the selfish and unpatriotic classes, who would take from the many for the benefit of the few.

The question is not how our government compares to-day with the governments fashioned upon the theory that the few are born to rule and the many to serve. But as we have grown greatly in population, extent of territory and wealth, have we followed closely the model of the founders, enlarging the structure without abandoning anything fundamental or introducing anything antagonistic? The world may be better now than it was a hundred years ago, marvelous advancement has been made in the arts and sciences. But have the people of the United States received their full share of the rich harvest of the century? If so, the government thus far may have achieved the sublime purpose of the founders.

Upon the other hand, can it be denied that by the aid of partial laws and through the partial administration of equal laws, a few have obtained vastly more than their just portion of the wealth and power of the nation? If so, the people have not been protected, their rightful power has not been maintained, according to the foundation plan.

Necessarily conditions have been greatly changed by the inventions, discoveries and developments of the century. But the fundamental truths set forth in the constitution remain unimpaired. Time can not affect that.

The tendency always is for those

in power to "magnify" their offices. And the tendency is also for those out of power—the masses—to grow careless and indifferent. The natural result from the working together of these tendencies is for power, and with it wealth, its mainstay, to slip from the possession of the many and to concentrate in the hands of the few.

Some have deplored the tyranny of majorities, but the historian of fallen republics must write of the usurpations and oppressions of minorities. Majorities may bear too hard upon minorities; but when minorities rule the majority invariably suffer.

When we reflect that a few thousand persons possess more than half of all the wealth of a mighty nation of 70,000,000 of people, inhabiting a vast territory of wondrous resources it need not be argued that something is wrong. The founders of our republic never planned a government of a few dangerously rich and many dangerously poor. Well they knew that, in the inevitable clash of these two dangerous classes the republics of other days were destroyed.

Then, either the founders did not provide in their scheme of government against the tendencies and means of bringing these antagonistic classes into existence and carrying them on till the final catastrophe or we of the present and the recent past have failed in our high duty of properly employing the powers of our government for the welfare of the people.

Let us take a hasty glance at some of the instrumentalities active in the evolution of the few millionaires, the many paupers and the still more numerous class which daily wage a doubtful contest upon the borderland between comparative comfort and pressing want.

In the early days of the republic corporations were few; now they are numbered by hundreds of thousands. There has been a reckless ness in their creation that is almost astounding; and every one of them, no matter how insignificant, has in it some element of sovereignty, derived from the governmental store—the people's property. While many have been created for high purposes of greatest importance, many others have been brought into being with purposes purely selfish or positively bad. With the creation of each something of power departed from the many and centered in the few.

Against these corporations, exempt from human disease and accident and secure against untimely death, mortal men, men of flesh and blood, of hopes, affections, fears, have to contend.

Worse, still, corporation combines with corporation; Leviathan is harnessed with Leviathan; monster trusts roll the juggernaut of monopoly over thousands of men, women and children.

Corporations have long had the footing of individual men in the law, and before the courts. With their extravagant multiplication in recent years the ancient error of treating these beings of man's creation (too often the bad offspring of a very unwise exercise of creative energy) as the equals before the law, of God's own creature, man, has wrought a world of hardship and wrong.

Communities have been despoiled and unborn millions cruelly burdened through the wrongful application of the law concerning "commercial paper" and the "rights" of "innocent" holders of avalanches of swindling railroad aid bonds and other like devices for safe public plundering. It would be difficult, perhaps to find in the plans or teachings of the fathers any support for such monstrous and far-reaching wrongs.

It might be said here, as well as elsewhere, that in their provision for the judiciary the illustrious architects of our government marred their great work. Building freedom's defenses with almost superhuman skill, they unhappily gave monarchy control of the citadel by providing for a life-time judiciary.

True, many of them perceived the danger and vainly strove to guard against it. That greatest of liberty's statesmen, Thomas Jefferson, saw that the sable robes of the life tenure judiciary sometime might cover

the bier of the Republic.

But the monarchical judiciary is upon us. It is not responsible to people, nor is it content with its ancient functions, but it is ever reaching out with its long arm and wrongfully gathering more of power to itself.

Life tenure is the canker of monarchy, eating ever at the heart of the Republic.

Since money is the power which moves all the springs of business activity, it is but natural however reprehensible, for cupidity to turn to legislation for an unrighteous increase of wealth, already too great for good. Then stocks and bonds and money itself are legislated up and down; debts and taxes are increased; and the means of pay for them are diminished. Surely this is not the purposes of the just founders.

Discriminatory and inventions ought to be promptly to the benefit of mankind.

It is perfectly proper, however, to secure to inventors such exclusive benefits from the fruits of their genius as shall recompense them reasonably and stimulate others to patient effort in the great field of the undiscovered.

But, with the same species of thoughtless recklessness as that which is responsible for too many corporations, our government continues to give to inventors and their assignees monopolies for many years. Not only this, but, generally, inventions which work revolutions are gathered in by corporations for a mere pittance, and the soulless creature of legislation holds millions in the remorseless grip of monopoly.

The fathers never contemplated such abuse of the taxing power, such waste of public revenues as we of this generation witness. Note the elaborate scheme of indirect taxation denominated "the tariff," by means of which taxes are gathered according to the scale of the necessities of the men who pay them; whereas all just taxation must be determined by ability to pay. By this device more tribute is exacted than the government, honestly administered, requires; extravagance is encouraged, extended, established; while no man really knows how much the tariff takes from him either for the government or for the "protected."

More than a century ago it was adjudged by the supreme court of the United States that a federal tax upon carriages could not be considered unconstitutional because not apportioned among the several states according to population. Some of the judges so deciding had been members of the convention which framed the constitution. And their exposition in the carriage case, of that great instrument was respected as authoritative and controlling, until by a vote of five to four a supreme court of different men nullified the income tax provision of the Wilson tariff act of 1894.

Had not a notable change in voting happened to one of the five we would yet be safe from the judicial revolution wherein wealth won and poverty lost. We may believe that the founders of our government did not dream of such things. They had in mind the sublime philosophy that all men are created equal.

By their injunctions and receivers and constructive contempts these federal courts have become the managers of many of the mightiest corporations in the land, and exercise more arbitrary power than all the Caesars ever dreamed of. Crimes new and strange originate in the disordered digestion of his honor, and for some fanciful "contempt" the judge who accuses tries, condemns and punishes. O, mighty is the life-tenure judiciary! And dangerous—for it is monarchy in the pathway of the Republic.

If popular rights are to be again the chief concern of the government some radical changes must be wrought. The government, national, state, city, town, village, must do more of its own business and cease farming out of its functions to corporations; and corporations must be held to stricter accountability.

The courts must be brought closer to the people not to declare the law according to popular passion or

prejudice, but to enforce the people's justice, according to the people's constitution and laws, as the servants and not as the irresponsible and indifferent masters of the people.

The patent and other kindred laws should be reformed so that after the expiration of the "limited" time of the constitution (say two or three years) all inventions shall be at the service of the public upon reasonable terms, to be ascertained and declared by congress.

The laws themselves should not be breeders of monopolies. The trusts must be broken up, if to do so a hundred or a thousand more penitentiaries are required.

Financial legislation should carry to the burdened masses the relief of rising prices for the commodities which they produce. That would be a double blessing, for it would be also the equivalent of a fall in debts and taxes.

People should be taxed upon what they make and have, and not upon what they lack and want. Taxes should be so direct that every man may know what his government costs him.

Then, and not until then, may we hope for decent economy, instead of indecent extravagance in the conduct of public affairs.

With corporations wholesomely controlled and unwholesomely broken; with the grip of monopoly less burdensome; with property rising in price and money falling, we might reasonably hope to see hordes of idle, wronged, desperate men transformed into a vast army of contented producers and sharers of wealth.

The monarchists have been trying to establish a life-tenure for the minor appointees of our government. "Civil service reform" is what they style their assault upon republican institutions. Certain politicians pretend to favor the fad and to admire the political eunuchs which it is designed to make out of the men.

But by one device and another such politicians evade the civil service laws, break the civil service rules, and enjoy the sweets of hypocrisy and cowardice, artistically commingled. At this hour we may behold how they gather the "spoils" while Ananias-like prating their devotion to the mock-virtuous "reform" of the mugwump. There was none of this in the purposes of the fathers and founders.

Genuine civil service reform will come, to displace the spurious and contemptible article now inflicted upon us, when the party manly enough to be worthy of the suffrages of American freemen shall provide for fair competition and sensible tests to ascertain the qualifications of applicants for the stations to be filled, with an open exercise of choice by the appointing power among those found qualified, and a definite term of service for those selected.

Beauty is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin today to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets, beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed 10c, 25c, 50c.

A Family Fight.

Nevada, Mo., Nov. 10.—News of a bloody family fight occurred in St. Clair county, 20 miles northeast of this city, has just reached here. It occurred between the two Weymeier brothers and their brother-in-law, a man named Pruitt. The parties had had bad blood between them for some time which culminated in a general hand to hand fight. The Weymeiers objected to the rough manner in which their sister was treated by Pruitt. Pruitt threw a hatchet at one of the brothers, which struck him on the head laying half of his scalp open. The wounded man attacked his assailant with a knife and his brother joined in with an ax. Pruitt was stabbed and fell to the ground, when he was immediately attacked by the other brother with the ax. In the fight Pruitt's foot was chopped as also was the foot of one of the Weymeiers. It is thought Pruitt will die of his wounds. Both of the Weymeier brothers have skipped the country.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. Sold by H. C. C. Co. All druggists refund money

F. J. TYGARD, President. HON. J. B. NEWBERRY, Vice-President. J. C. CLARK, Cashier.

## THE BATES COUNTY BANK,

BUTLER, MO.

Successor to BATES COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

ESTABLISHED DEC., 1870.

CAPITAL, \$75,000. A General Banking Business Transacted.

### Bates County Investment Co.,

BUTLER, MO.

Capital, - - \$50,000.

Money to loan on real estate, at low rates. Abstracts of title to all lands and town lots in Bates county. Choice securities always on hand and for sale. Abstracts of title furnished, titles examined and all kinds of real estate papers drawn.

F. J. TYGARD, President. HON. J. B. NEWBERRY, Vice-President. J. C. CLARK, Sec'y. & Treas. JNO. C. HAYES, Abstractor. S. F. WARNOCK, Notary.

G. W. CLARDY, Mayor. J. D. ELLWOOD.

## CLARDY, ELLWOOD & CO.,

Successors to CLARDY & BRUNER.

### Real Estate, Loans and Abstracts.

We do a General Real Estate and Exchange Business, and Make a Specialty of Abstracts.

We are now preparing a revised list of Lands, for sale or exchange by us. Bring or send us complete description of your property. If you are now listed with us, please give us new description and price. Yours for business,

### CLARDY, ELLWOOD & CO.

Farmer Proved an Easy Victim.

Mexico, Mo., Nov. 11.—William Derringer started in a wagon from this city with his family for Arkansas. He took some money with him. When not far from Hot Springs a man rode up to the wagon and told them that as the country around there had been victimized by counterfeiters of late they would have to let him examine their money. When they turned it over to him he said he could not tell exactly, and they would have to go back with him to a town they had lately passed. They assented, and after they had fooled around the town in question some time the unknown party stated that it would be necessary for him to go to the telegraph office and wire in regard to the money Derringer and his folks very foolishly allowed him to take their money with him, and when he got to the depot he boarded a train just pulling out, and "never came back any more."

A KIDNEY DISEASE.

Given Up by Four Doctors.

Beaver Dam, O., Aug. 27th, 1897.

My daughter, after being treated by four doctors, and being given up for lost, a neighbor recommended Foley's Kidney Cure. Today she is able to walk seven miles without fatigue. I feel we would have lost her if it was not for your medicine. Respectfully,

Mrs. J. M. Bailey.

At J. A. Trimble, druggist.

Reveals a Big Conspiracy.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—J. W. Zevely of the Interior department, who was selected by Secretary Bliss to make an investigation of the reported issue of fraudulent war rents by the government to the Creek Indian Nation, has returned to Washington, after spending about a month in the Indian territory making the inquiry. The investigation made by Mr. Zevely established the fact that Iparhecher, the principal chief, has no knowledge whatever of the English language and that all the warrants purporting to have been issued and signed by him were, in fact, issued and signed by an under secretary in his office. The investigation also developed the fact that a number of persons had combined together to defraud the Creek government out of a large sum of money.

It Hits the Spot.

When suffering from a severe cold and your throat and lungs feel sore, take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar, when the soreness will be relieved at once. It is a warm, grateful feeling of the parts affected will be experienced and you will say: "It feels so good. IT HITS THE SPOT." It is guaranteed. At J. A. Trimble's drug store.

The State Superintendent of Instruction in Kansas reports that there are 718 district schools in that state where the average daily attendance is less than five pupils.

Is Your Tongue Coated, your throat dry, your eyes dull and inflamed and do you feel generally when you get up in the morning. Your liver and kidney are not doing their work. Why don't you take Parks Sure cure. If it does not make you feel better it costs you nothing—Sold by H. I. Tucker.

The well known stinginess of the late Alexander Dumas has given rise to a variety of anecdotes. We are told that he was once asked whether he ever gave anything to the poor, and he answered: "Oh, yes! when I come across a bad piece of money I always give it away to a blind man."

A model young man in Chicago who neither drank nor smoked and who attended Sunday school with great regularity recently disappeared with \$480 of his employer's money. It is impossible to combine all of the virtues in one personality.

A Bridgeport, Conn., bride has just undergone a severe surgical operation to relieve a malady caused by the lodging of a grain of rice in one of her ears. Rice throwing at weddings is growing deservedly unpopular. Stick to old shoes—they are safe if not poetic.

The Meadow Lawn Farm, consisting of 250 acres, near Mattoon, Ill., has been purchased by Grand Chief P. M. Arthur for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and a home will be established for dependent engineers, their widows and orphans.

Two brass buttons stamped with the initials of the Duluth police department were recently found in the stomach of a large moose, which is suspected of having eaten up a patrolman who has disappeared from Duluth.

Blood Filtering.

Impure blood is the cause of many of the diseases that afflict the body. When the kidneys are healthy the blood is cleansed of all waste matter and impurities, and it carries food, strength and energy to every part. If the kidneys are prostrated the impurities in the blood rapidly accumulate, decay and turn to uric acid which poisons not only the vital organs, but the very structure of the body itself, producing dropsy and Bright's Disease. Prickly Ash Bitters is a successful kidney remedy. It cleans and strengthens the suffering kidneys, cleanses the liver and assists the digestion and purifies the bowels, thus the functional processes are carried on properly, the blood is purified and healthy conditions prevail. Sold by McClement & Co.

Mr. Van Wyck, the Tammany mayor elect, is a bachelor. "Marriage," he says, "is something that governs itself. The thing consists in striking a balance between what you want and what you can get."

A Sioux City woman married the wrong man by mistake, but as she lived with him for ten months without finding out her blunder, the fuss she is making about it now seems out of place.

The man and woman who were found stowed away in a piano box at Seattle, a few days ago, for shipment East, must have been used to living in a flat.

Mrs. Potter, the actress, says there is not as much temptation surrounding stage life as in a social career. This can probably be considered an expert opinion.

A thousand years ago or more coal was called fossil fuel.